

THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1875.

Grange Directory.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.
OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

COUNTY COUNCIL. POSTOFFICE.
J. C. Cuddy, Master, Humboldt
A. G. Jones, Secretary, Iola
B. D. Allen, County Agent, Iola

COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.
James Faulkner, Iola
B. D. Allen, Iola

DEER CREEK GRANGE.
B. L. Drennon, Master, Carleton
G. L. Jordan, Secretary, Carleton

DIAMOND GRANGE.
J. Martin, Master, Elkhart
G. L. Smith, Secretary, Elkhart

CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE.
J. Van Riper, Master, Humboldt
J. C. Kelo, Secretary, Humboldt

ELM CREEK GRANGE.
J. L. Arnold, Master, Iola
J. Delaplain, Secretary, Iola

ELSHORE GRANGE.
J. W. Donahoe, Master, Elkhart
M. Stout, Secretary, Elkhart

IMPERIAL GRANGE.
I. C. Manger, Master, Iola
S. Young, Secretary, Iola

INDUSTRIAL GRANGE.
Robert Stanley, Master, Iola
Alex. Stranheim, Secretary, Iola

IOLA GRANGE.
R. Cook, Master, Iola
S. L. Lucks, Secretary, Iola

BETHEL GRANGE.
J. T. Young, Master, Jellio
J. T. Spruiell, Secretary, Jellio

NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE.
N. Hankins, Master, Iola
Jas. Woolin, Secretary, Iola

MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.
J. A. G. Moore, Master, Humboldt
J. L. Moore, Secretary, Humboldt

MAY FLOWER GRANGE.
W. E. Holbrook, Master, Geneva
K. Knowlton, Secretary, Geneva

ODENSE GRANGE.
R. V. Blair, Master, Odense
S. P. Wistar, Secretary, Odense

ROCK HILL GRANGE.
A. Cudde, Master, Iola
K. Lowe, Secretary, Iola

OWL CREEK GRANGE.
I. C. Cuddy, Master, Humboldt
J. L. Smith, Secretary, Humboldt

Farm and Fireside.

The Ritual and Secrecy Essential.

John D. Wallis, of Illinois, in reply to a communication from E. M. Smith, in the *Hoosier Patron*, favoring the abolition of the ritual, says:

What would we have left if all of the grange features were abolished? Nothing but a club meeting, which would not amount to much—not saying anything detrimental to clubs existing, yet they soon lose their interest. A great number of the granges which I have organized were formerly clubs. Worthy Patrons, I claim that the ritual with the secrecy of the order are the very elements of success. When we reflect upon the fact there are orders which have existed for ages amid wars and persecutions, when the members dare not let it be known that they belonged to the fraternity; when their meetings were not in town and cities as at present, but on the mountain tops and in the valleys, with pickets thrown out to guard against the approach of enemies—I say when we reflect upon these facts, we may well pause and ask, why such permanency and success? The only solution we have is the secrecy, fraternity and mutual benefits. If then, these elements are so essential in securing success, permanency and prosperity in other orders, why not as essential in promoting the same interest in the grange? Boys, let us rally to our standard and hurl back the hand that would strike a death blow to our noble order, come from what source it may, whether from in or outside of the gates. Yes, let us hold the ritual and execute it in due form and with great solemnity, and endeavor to impress upon the minds of the initiated the noble principles inculcated. Let us use it in cultivating the minds with the harrow and roller of good intent, preparing the mind for the seeds of education; whereby the good husbandman and matron may receive an hundred-fold of knowledge, and make the principles inculcated and our friendship as lasting as the colors in the stone.

Give the Children Unions.

A mother thus writes to the *Herald of Health*:
"Once a week invariably, and it was generally when we had cold meat minced—I gave the children a dinner which was always hailed with delight and always looked forward to—this was a dish of boiled onions. The little things knew not they were taking the best of all remedies for expelling worms. I believe mine were kept wholly free by this remedy alone. Not only boiled onions for dinner, but chives also they were encouraged to eat with their bread and butter, and for this purpose they had a bait of chives in their little gardens. It was a medical man who taught me to boil onions as a specific for a cold in the chest. He did not know at the time, till I told him, that they were good for anything else.

The Atchison *Champion* expresses itself in this wise: The money lost in Kansas since the organization of the Territory, in absurd attempts to establish useless newspapers, would very nearly pay off the State debt. But still men can be found, any day in any part of the State, who think it the easiest thing in the world not only to start a newspaper, but to keep it going afterwards, and make money out of it.

Harvesting Buckwheat.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have concluded to take up "Faber" and give the result of my experience. First, in harvesting buckwheat, I have found nothing better than a reaper with dropper attachment, although the old-fashioned cradle is usually used. Two good men, or three at most, can follow a reaper, as all they have to do is to roll together the gavel and set it on end; then press the top together so as to leave the gavel in cone-shape, and then fasten the extreme top of the stalks together by giving them a slight twist. If this is nicely done, the wind will rarely overturn or tear to pieces these very trim miniature stacks.

The threshing of buckwheat must be done when the straw, and more especially the kernel, is as dry as possible, otherwise the kernels adhere quite tenaciously to the parent stem; but when perfectly dry, it drops at the slightest touch. The methods for threshing are either with the flail or threshing machine but never by tramping with horses as has been erroneously stated, as the kernel is too brittle even to bear a man's weight, unless in a thick body; and the weight of a horse must necessarily crush to powder much of it. No place is as good as a clean barn floor, although many use a good green sward; but in the latter case much of necessity is lost in the grass.

If to be threshed with a flail, set the gavel on end close enough to touch; commence threshing on the top, and do not allow the gavel to fall over on its side, as a delay is thus occasioned by the thick butts of the stalks. If the straw is perfectly dry, but little turning is necessary.

The nicest way, however, if there is much to thresh, is to use a threshing machine. Remove most of the teeth from the concave and take a slow motion; four to six horses are enough to run the threshers. My word for it, you will be delighted both with the speed and manner in which the work will be done.

One word as to hauling the gavel. I have found the best way is to put your hay rack on a sled or low truck, then with a three (or more) tined hay or manure fork, lift the gavel from the ground placing it in the same upright position on the rack; fill the interstices with a second tier of gavel, and when you arrive at the threshing place, the gavel may be removed without tangling and placed on the floor or feeder. If the gavel become tangled, much loss of seed by shelling is inevitable.

The ravages in some sections this season by the "hoppers," have cut off many long maturing crops, and given an immense opportunity for the growth of this delicious breakfast for winter consumption; and we may expect to hear the merry plash of the flapjack on the bluish cook-stove, and make many a toothsome repast of these excellent cakes.

L. S. S.

Ram and Cheese.

Moderate drinkers and defenders of moderate drinking, always plead their personal rights, and attempt to hold up the absurdity of denying "liberty" to human taste and appetite. A specimen of their logic, and a sufficient answer to it, can be seen in the following conversation related by Mr. Gough. It shows that the absurdity is entirely with the drinker's argument:

A gentleman was dining at the table of a lady who refused to tolerate one drop of wine or spirits on her table, and who, when asked to entertain one of the British nobility, replied, "I can; but it must be understood that neither wine, ale, nor spirits are offered in my house."

This gentleman sat at her table and replied:
"I enjoy a glass of wine, and I have got in the habit of using it. By and by you will take from us all our luxuries. I think wine promotes digestion. Did you never hear of a man who could not eat cheese without hurting him?"

She replied, "Did you ever hear of a man standing under the gallows, and saying to the witnesses of the execution, 'Now, my friends, take warning by me, and never eat any cheese?' Or did you ever read in the newspapers, when a man is murdered in our streets, that 'those men had been eating cheese?' Show me that cheese produces nine-tenths of the crime, seven-eighths of the pauperism, one-half of the lunacy; show me that cheese produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese just as hard as the wine."

USE OF GRAHAM FLOUR.—Besides nice brown bread, it is very good made into mush, just as Indian meal mush is made, and eaten in milk, sweetened cream, or butter and sugar. When cold it can be cut in slices, dipped in well beaten egg and fried in butter for breakfast. A little mush is nice made into a baked pudding with milk and eggs like a bread pudding. Fill a pie tin with quartered or sliced apples, make a batter of 1 cup of buttermilk, 1 teaspoon soda; stir thick with Graham flour. Spread it over the apples, and bake. When done turn it upside down, then put on butter, sugar, and nutmeg.

TO EXTINGUISH KEROSENE LAMPS.—One of the most ready means is to throw a cloth of some kind over the flames, and thus smother them; but as the cloth is not always convenient to the kitchen, where such accidents are most likely to happen, some one recommends flour as a substitute, and which, it is said, promptly extinguishes the flames. It rapidly absorbs the fluid, deadens the flame, and can be readily gathered up and thrown out of doors when the fire is out.

To Remove Foreign Bodies from the Eye.

A medical correspondent of the *Lancet* makes a suggestion which may prove useful on emergency to some of our readers. He says: "In consequence of the difficulty I experienced in removing from a patient a portion of steel deeply imbedded in the cornea, which did not yield to spud or needle, some other means of removing became necessary. Dry, soft, white silk waste suggested itself to me, and was wound around a thin piece of wood, so as to completely envelope its end. This soft application was brushed once backward and forward horizontally over the part of the cornea where the foreign substance seemed fixed. To my astonishment it was at once extruded by the delicate but strong meshes of the silk, and was withdrawn with the greatest ease, which by the same. A gentleman in turning steel at a lathe suddenly felt that a portion had entered his eye. He went at once to a surgeon, who with the most skillful manipulation failed to extract the same, saying it would soon work out of itself. The next morning the patient saw me, having suffered severely since the accident, and on the first application the portion of steel was extracted."

Eggs as Diet.

On this subject, the *Poultry Review* has the following pertinent and suggestive remarks: Would it not be wise to substitute more eggs for meat in our daily diet? About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment. This is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones or tough pieces that have to be laid aside. A good egg is made up of 10 parts of shell, 50 parts white, and 30 parts yolk. The white of an egg contains 86 per cent water, the yolk of an egg 52 per cent. The average of an egg is about two ounces. Practically an egg is animal food, yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. The vegetarians of England use eggs freely and many of these men are 80 and 60 years old, and have been remarkably free from illness. Eggs are best when cooked four minutes. This takes away the animal taste that is offensive to some, but does not so harden the white or yolk as to make them hard to digest. An egg if cooked very hard is difficult of digestion, except by those with stout stomachs: such eggs should be eaten with bread and masticated very finely. An egg spread on toast is food fit for a king, if kings deserve any better food than anybody else, which is doubtful. Fried eggs are less wholesome than boiled ones. An egg dropped into hot water is not only a clean and handsome, but a delicious morsel. Most people spoil the taste of their eggs by adding pepper and salt. A little sweet butter is the best dressing. Eggs contain much phosphorus, which is supposed to be useful to those who use their brains much.

How to Can Corn.

Mrs. Emma Moody, lady assistant steward Mt. Vernon, Ind., Grange, communicates to the *Hoosier Patron* the following plan for canning corn:

1. Get the best sweet corn, scald it on the ear and cut it off while hot, put a pan over a kettle of boiling water, to keep it hot until you get enough to fill a can. Have some weak brine boiling in a porcelain kettle. Fill your can within an inch of the top with corn; cover the bottom with brine, leaving room for it to swell; seal the can while boiling hot.
2. Dissolve one and one-fourth ounces of tartaric acid in one-half pint of water; cut the corn from the cob; put it in a vessel over the fire and bring to a boiling point; to each pint of corn allow one tablespoonful of the solution. Boil one-half hour, stirring occasionally, then put the corn in quart cans and seal tightly. When wanted for use, put the corn into a bowl and stir in two thirds of a teaspoonful of soda to each quart of corn. Let it stand one hour before cooking.
3. Cut the corn off the cob and pack closely in quart cans; then solder so that every particle of air is excluded; set the cans in a kettle of cold water and bring to a boil; let the corn boil two and a half hours in this sized cans (larger cans will require more time); when done pour cold water into the kettle to cool the cans and enable you to remove them carefully.

Wet Food for Horses.

At this season of the year farm horses are obliged to work very hard, and it is not only right and just, but for the pecuniary interest of their owners to see that they are well fed. And it seems to me that they ought not only to have good food and plenty of it, but also it should be given to them wet. I believe a great many horses are permanently injured by being kept in the summer, when they work, upon dry hay and meal. Just what injury will result from the course of feeding cannot certainly be foretold. Whether it will take the form of derangement of the digestive organs or affections of the throat and lungs, will depend somewhat upon the natural tendencies of the animals, and the quality and condition of the food which they receive. But injury of some kind will be very likely to result. It is but little trouble to wet the food, and I am confident that it is better and safer than it is to feed it dry. For a horse that is at work most of the time, I think cut feed is the best that can be given. But if the hay is not cut, it pays to throw on a little water. Feeding dry meal has been highly recommended, and I have tried it faithfully, but am not satisfied with the results; had rather put the meal in a pail and mix with water.—*Live Stock Journal*.

Greenbacks and Graybacks.

When some one spoke, during the Senate debates on finance, of the lesson taught by the Confederate currency, a gifted Senator explained that the greenbacks were "sealed with blood," and was therefore as good as gold. Irreverent reference having been made to the fact that the "graybacks" had about as much blood shed over them as the greenbacks, it was further explained that blood spilled in defense of the Union had a certain occult influence upon credit which was lacking in the case of gore from disloyal veins. Very few persons, reflecting persons—have accepted this view of the question. We notice that the rag-paper press is shy of reference to the history of Confederate currency.

In 1861, the national bank note company of New York printed \$300,000,000 of one year Confederate notes, in denominations of less than \$50. This issue at first was nearly at par. A year afterward it passed at 2 cents to the dollar. Meanwhile, fresh issues were poured forth. The printing presses "made money" at a great rate. Col. Blanton Duncan, who helped to beat the Democrat candidates in 1872 by setting up a Bourbon side-show, helped to beat the South by supplying its de-facto Government with measureless quantities of rag-money. The currency he supplied was adorned with various emblematic vignettes, one of which, as he wrote the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, "represents the South rising in its might and striking down the North and crippling the eagle." The back of nearly all these notes were originally white, but handling them soon changed them to a dingy gray, whence the name applied to them.

When currency got so far down that no body knew how little it was worth, the Richmond financiers tried an expedient which has been resorted to in the case of Colonial "Continental currency," the French assignats, and the Austrian legal-tenders,—and always with the same result. It is on the principal of a hair of the dog that bit the patient. A new batch of notes were printed, in which the old ones were to be redeemed at two thirds of their face-value. But of course the new and old ran a race in depreciation, and were soon equally valueless.

Then the presses were set to work again. The laws providing for the issue of "money" were so many and so complicated that there was practically no limit to the amount set afloat. It is said that the Secretary of the Treasury did not know the figures. It became impossible to sign the graybacks fast enough in the Department, and several thousand young women were employed, who took sheets of notes to their homes, signed them with whatever name was needed and brought the stuff back.

Prices went soaring heavenward as the purchasing power of the currency dropped in the other direction. Mr. George Cary Eggleston tells, in "A Rebel's Recollections," of a friend of his who said, "Before the war, I went to the market with the money in my pocket, and brought back my purchase in a basket; now I take my money in the basket, and bring the things home in my pocket." The jest was literally true. The post-office clerks at Richmond resigned because they could not live on their salaries of \$50,000 a year in Confederate greenbacks. A barrel of flour brought \$1,000. Mr. Eggleston saw a pair of boots sold for \$500. The price asked was \$200, but change could not be made, and the purchaser handed over a \$500 bill, saying: "Keep the change; I never let a little matter of \$300 stand in the way of a trade." Buying in the markets to sell again was forbidden under heavy penalties, in order to keep prices as low as possible. Finally, gold rose to 12,400 per cent premium. The "money" became absolutely valueless. It was no longer a standard. Nothing could be measured with it. The community fell back to the barbarism of barter. A physician was paid by his patients in corn. Students paid their tuition-fees in provisions. The very taxes were collected in corn, tobacco, eggs, chickens, and sweet potatoes.

Confederate currency was issued by a community which numbered between ten and twelve million people, controlling a rich area of 750,000 square miles, had practical monopoly of the products of one of the few great staples,—cotton,—and had boundless "faith" in "resources," itself and its success. Everything which the thin-plaster enthusiasts of to-day wish to use as the basis of currency—"resources" of the country and general "faith"—abounded at the South. But the one essential thing, provision for its redemption in gold or its equivalent, was wanting. All else was of no avail. Before the Confederacy collapsed, its currency was worthless. It made "money" so "easy" to get, that nobody wanted to keep it, for it was easier every day, and would therefore, buy less to-morrow. The grayback is a frightful warning to the greenback-inflation schemes now rife in the North.—*Chicago Tribune*.

CORN OYSTERS.—One pint green corn, grated, one egg well beaten, one small teaspoon flour, two tablespoonfuls butter, salt, fry on a griddle.

Wool growing, which, in former years, has not received the attention from Kansas farmers and stock-raisers that it deserves, is now rapidly growing in popular favor. The largest yield of wool this State has ever shown has been produced this season, and large quantities are now finding their way to our market at prices ranging from 25 to 40 cents per pound. Sheep raising is not only a pleasant but a very lucrative business. Stick a pin there!—*Emporia Ledger*.

What I Know About Vegetine.

DEAR SIR: I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine, general debility and indigestion being the chief ailments to which I have ever been subjected. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 304 Athens street.

Very respectfully,
MORRIS PARKER,
304 Athens street.

Dyspepsia.

SYMPTOMS.—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distention in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; constipation which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhea; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are waterbrash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is a general debility, languor and aversion to motion; rejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and trifling dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

DEAR SIR: I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last three years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking Vegetine, and in a few days my health was steadily improved. My food digested well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, all have obtained relief. Yours truly,
THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of canal road, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the circulation, cleansing the blood. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood, and any medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 26, 1874.
DEAR SIR:—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and constiveness these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine. She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOMAS E. MOORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

DEAR SIR:—I most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number who have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me, and I do feel that I thank God all the time that there is no good medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines I have ever used.

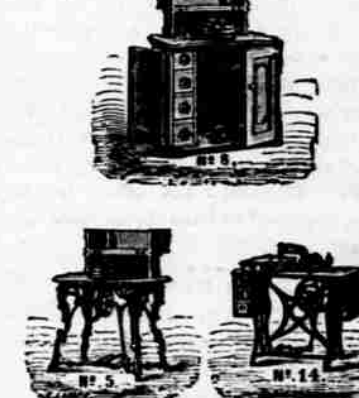
MRS. L. GORLE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1875.
DEAR SIR:—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and that it has for scrofula or cancerous humors or rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and sizer, it is the best I ever used; and I have used it with great success, and I can recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. D. DUNMORE,
33-14
VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.

Unequaled in Simplicity, Beauty, Durability, and Serviceableness.
The Best Family Sewing Machine in existence. Sews in every direction, forward and from, or to right and left of operator. The only sewing machine with a

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The completion of the great iron bridge over the Missouri river at Boonville, enables this popular line to offer still better facilities for the business between the Northeast and the great Southwest.

Two daily trains will be run between Hannibal and points in the great Neosho valley, in direct connection with all lines. Also, two daily trains between St. Louis and points in Southern Kansas.

For the Texas trade, new and better facilities are offered. The rates have been greatly reduced, and arrangements have been made whereby through Pullman palace sleeping cars are run from Chicago, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Louis.

Any one contemplating a trip to Southern Kansas, the Indian Territory or Texas, should address Thomas Durwin, general passenger agent, Sedalia, Mo., for a correct map, with time tables, rates of fare &c.

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1875. 1875.

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For